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## CHAPTER 7—GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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### 7.1 GLOSSARY

**ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION.** Soil loss exceeding NRCS critical soil loss thresholds or as indicated by moderate to extreme departures from ecological site descriptions and/or reference areas of one or more of Rangeland Health Indicators 1-11 and 14.

**ACTIVE PREFERENCE.** That portion of the total grazing preference for which grazing use may be authorized.

**ACTIVE RAPTOR NEST SITES.** Those nests used by raptors that have been occupied and productive once within the last 7 years.

**ACTIVITY PLAN.** Site-specific plan that precedes actual development. This is the most detailed level of BLM planning.

**ACTUAL USE.** The amount of animal unit months consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestock operator and confirmed by periodic field checks by the BLM.

**AIR QUALITY.** Refers to standards for various classes of land as designated by the Clean Air Act of 1978.

**ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV).** A wheeled or tracked vehicle, other than a snowmobile or work vehicle, designed primarily for recreational use or for the transportation of property or equipment exclusively on undeveloped road rights of way, marshland, open country or other unprepared surfaces.

**ALLOTMENT.** An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM lands but may also include other federally managed, state owned, and private lands. An allotment may include one or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

**ALLOTMENT CATEGORIZATION.** Grazing allotments and rangeland areas used for livestock grazing that are assigned to an allotment category during resource management planning. Allotment categorization is used to establish priorities for distributing available funds and personnel during plan implementation to achieve cost-effective improvement of rangeland resources. Categorization is also used to organize allotments into similar groups for purposes of developing multiple use prescriptions, analyzing site-specific and cumulative impacts, and determining trade-offs.

**ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP).** A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures, if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment. An AMP is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range and to renewable resources, such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

**ALLUVIUM.** Any sediment deposited by flowing water, as in a river bed, floodplain, or delta.

**AMENDMENT.** The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved Resource Management Plans or Management Framework Plans using the prescribed

provisions for resource management planning appropriate to the proposed action or circumstances. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

**ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL (ADC).** The control of animals that is causing economic losses to agriculture, damage to property, or hazards to human health. Such control usually results in the killing of the offending animal(s).

**ANIMAL UNIT.** A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock or wildlife. Generally, one mature (1,000-pound) cow or its equivalent, based on an average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day.

**ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM).** A standardized measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow unit or its equivalent for 1 month. About 800 pounds of forage.

**APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE.** The response to a wildland fire based on an evaluation of risks to firefighter and public safety, the circumstances under which the fire occurs, including weather and fuel conditions, natural and cultural resource management objectives, protection priorities, and values to be protected. The evaluation must also include an analysis of the context of the specific fire within the overall local, geographic area, or national wildland fire situation.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUARRY SITE.** A place where minerals occur, which were a source of raw material for prehistoric/historic industries.

**AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC).** Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to (1) protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or (2) protect life and safety from natural hazards.

**ASSESSMENT.** The act of evaluating and interpreting data and information for a defined purpose.

**AUTHORIZED OFFICER.** The Federal employee who has the delegated authority to make a specific decision.

**AVOIDANCE AREAS.** Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and Section 302 permits, leases, and easements would be strongly discouraged. Authorizations made in avoidance areas would have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not be otherwise feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

**BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS.** Vehicle routes that traverse scenic corridors using secondary or back country road systems. The type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway designs national backcountry byways.

**BEDLOAD.** Sediment in a stream that moves by sliding, rolling, or bounding on or near the streambed.

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.** A suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. Best management practices are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the land use plan specifies that they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory.

**BIG GAME.** Large species of wildlife that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

**BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT.** The gathering and evaluation of information on proposed endangered and threatened species and critical habitat and proposed critical habitat. Required when a management action potentially conflicts with endangered or threatened species, the biological assessment is the way federal agencies enter into formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and describe a proposed action and the consequences to the species the action would affect.

**BROWSE.** To browse (verb) is to graze; also, browse (noun) is the tender shoots, twigs, and leaves and shrubs often used as food by livestock and wildlife.

**BUFFER STRIP.** A protective area adjacent to an area of concern requiring special attention or protection. In contrast to riparian zones, which are ecological units, buffer strips can be designed to meet varying management concerns.

**CAMBRIAN.** The oldest of the periods of the Paleozoic Era; also the system of strata deposited during that period.

**CANDIDATE SPECIES.** Any species included in the *Federal Register* notice of review that are being considered for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**CANOPY.** The uppermost layer consisting of the crowns of trees or shrubs in a forest or woodland.

**CASUAL USE.** Mining activities that only negligibly disturb federal lands and resources. Casual use generally includes the collecting of geochemical, rock, soil, or mineral specimens using hand tools, hand panning, and non-motorized sluicing. It also generally includes use of metal detectors, gold spears, and other battery-operated devices for sensing the presence of minerals, and hand battery-operated dry washers. Casual use does not include use of mechanized earth-moving equipment, truck-mounted drilling equipment, suction dredges, motorized vehicles in areas designated as closed to off-road vehicles, chemicals, or explosives. It also does not include occupancy or operations where the cumulative effects of the activities result in more than negligible disturbance.

**CATEGORY 1, 2, or 3 CANDIDATE SPECIES.** Classification by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, of taxonomic groups or species of plants or animals that are being considered for listing as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

**Category 1** refers to species or taxonomic groups for which the USFWS has on file substantial information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support the appropriateness of proposing to list them as endangered or threatened. Data are being gathered on Category 1 species concerning precise habitat needs and, for some, the precise boundaries for critical habitat designations.

**Category 2** refers to species or taxonomic groups for which the USFWS has information indicating the appropriateness of listing them as endangered or threatened species, but for which substantial data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not known or on file. Further research and field study usually will be necessary to ascertain the status of Category 2 species; some will not warrant listing, whereas others will be found to be in greater danger of extinction than some listed in Category 1.

**Category 3** refers to species or taxonomic groups that are no longer being considered for listing as threatened or endangered, some because there is persuasive evidence of extinction, some because they

do not meet the act's definition of "species," and some because they have proved to be more abundant or widespread than was previously believed.

**CHANNEL.** An open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water or forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.

**CHERRY-STEMMING.** The proliferation of roads and multiple branching of roads within an area. This has significant impact on wildlife habitat through fragmentation and loss of habitat.

**CLASSIFICATION AND MULTIPLE USE.** Refers to both the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 and the classifications that were placed on the lands pursuant to that act. The objective of the Classification & Multiple Use Act was to provide an opportunity for BLM to categorize lands for multiple use management and for disposal. The act provided 4 years for BLM to classify lands for multiple use management by prohibiting disposal or entry under various public land laws to be specified in the particular classification document.

The Classification & Multiple Use classifications referred to in this document prohibited disposal under the Isolated Tracts Act (Revised Statutes 2455) and entry under the agricultural entry laws (Homestead Act, Desert Land Act, and others). Portions of the Classification & Multiple Use Act also prohibited entry under the General Mining Law of 1872. Today, the multiple use provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 fulfill the purpose and objectives of the Classification & Multiple Use classifications.

**CLEAN AIR ACT of 1970 (CAA).** Federal legislation governing air pollution.

**CLIMAX.** The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.

**CLIMAX VEGETATION.** The final vegetation community and highest ecological development of a plant community that emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages. The climax community perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces.

**CLOSED.** Generally denotes that an area is not available for a particular use or uses; refer to specific definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs.

**CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR).** The official, legal tabulation or regulations directing federal government activities.

**COLLABORATION.** A cooperative process in which interested parties, often with widely varied interests, work together to seek solutions with broad support for managing public and other lands. This may or may not involve an agency as a cooperating agency.

**COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATIVE STEWARDSHIP.** Refers to people working together, sharing knowledge and resources, to achieve desired outcomes for public lands and communities within statutory and regulatory frameworks.

**COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND.** Forestland that is now producing or is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood fiber per acre per year from commercial coniferous tree species and that has met certain economic, environmental, or multiple use criteria for inclusion in the commercial forestland base.

**COMMUNITY.** An assemblage of plant and animal populations in a common spatial arrangement.

**COMPETITIVE FORAGE.** Those forage species used by two or more animal species.

**CONDITION CLASS (FIRE REGIMES).** Fire Regime Condition Classes are a measure describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire suppression, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects or disease, or other management activities.

**CONDITION CLASS 1.** Fire regimes are within an historical range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is low. Vegetation attributes (species composition and structure) are intact and functioning within an historical range.

**CONDITION CLASS 2.** Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased). This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, frequency, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.

**CONDITION CLASS 3.** Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical ranges. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, frequency, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.

**CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.** Conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an Application for a Permit to Drill or a Sundry Notice is approved.

**CONFORMANCE.** That a proposed action shall be specifically provided for in the land use plan or, if not specifically mentioned, shall be clearly consistent with the goals, objectives, or standards of the approved land use plan.

**CONSERVATION AGREEMENT.** A formal signed agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service and other parties that implements specific actions, activities, or programs designed to eliminate or reduce threats or otherwise improve the status of a species. Conservation Agreements can be developed at a State, regional, or national level and generally include multiple agencies at both the State and Federal level, as well as tribes. Depending on the types of commitments the BLM makes in a CA and the level of signatory authority, plan revisions or amendments may be required prior to signing the CA, or subsequently in order to implement the CA.

**CONSERVATION STRATEGY.** A strategy outlining current activities or threats that are contributing to the decline of a species, along with the actions or strategies needed to reverse or eliminate such a decline or threats. Conservation strategies are generally developed for species of plants and animals that are designated as BLM Sensitive species or that have been determined by the Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to be Federal candidates under the Endangered Species Act.

**CONSISTENCY.** The proposed land use plan does not conflict with officially approved plans, programs, and policies of tribes, other Federal agencies, and State, and local governments to the extent practical within Federal law, regulation, and policy.

**CONTIGUOUS.** Lands or legal subdivisions having a common boundary; lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.

**COOPERATING AGENCY.** Assists the lead Federal agency in developing an Environmental Analysis or Environmental Impact Statement. The Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA defines a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA. Any tribe of Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

**COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CEQ).** An advisory council to the President of the United States established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the president on environmental matters.

**COVER.** Any form of environmental protection that helps an animal stay alive (mainly shelter from weather and concealment from predators).

**CRITICAL HABITAT.** An area occupied by a threatened or endangered species “on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection.”

**CRITICAL VALUE HABITAT.** (USFWS definition): Those irreplaceable and vital areas designated as critical by the Secretary of Interior for the survival and recovery of Federally listed Threatened and Endangered species. These habitats include sensitive use areas that are irreplaceable, including Class 1 and 2 streams (Utah Division of Wildlife Resources stream classification system) that are necessary to sustain Federally listed fish species. These habitats are irreplaceable.

**CRUCIAL VALUE HABITAT.** (UDWR defined critical): Any particular range or habitat component that directly limits a community, population or subpopulation to reproduce and maintain itself at a certain level over the long term. Those sensitive use areas that, because of limited abundance and/or unique qualities, constitute irreplaceable critical requirements for high interest wildlife, including Class 1 and 2 streams, lakes, ponds or reservoirs. This may also include highly sensitive habitats, including fragile soils that have little or no reclamation potential. Restoration or replacement of these habitats may not be possible. Examples include—

- The most crucial (critical) summer and/or winter range or concentration areas
- Critical movement corridors
- Breeding and rearing complexes
- Spawning areas
- Developed wetlands
- Riparian habitats critical to high interest wildlife.

**CRUCIAL HABITAT.** Habitat on which a species depends for survival because there are no alternative ranges or habitats available.

**CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE.** The portion of the winter range to which a wildlife species is confined during periods of heaviest snow cover.

**CRYPTOBIOTIC CRUSTS.** Biological communities that form a surface layer or crust on some soils. These communities consist of cyanobacteria (blue-green bacteria), micro fungi, mosses, lichens, and green algae and perform many important functions, including fixing nitrogen and carbon, maintaining soil surface stability, and preventing erosion. Cryptobiotic crusts also influence the nutrient levels of soils and the status and germination of plants in the desert. These crusts are slow to recover after severe disturbance, requiring 40 years or more to recolonize even small areas.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES.** Non-renewable elements of the physical and human environment including archeological remains (evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities) and sociocultural values traditionally held by ethnic groups (sacred places, traditionally used raw materials, etc.).

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY.** A descriptive listing and documentation, including photographs and maps, of cultural resources. Processes involved are locating, identifying, and recording of sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts through library and archival research; collecting information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources; and conducting on-the-ground field surveys of varying levels of intensity. See also Cultural Resource Inventory Classes.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY CLASSES.** A Class I inventory of a defined area provides a narrative overview of existing information and a compilation of existing data on which to base the development of BLMs' site record system. A Class II inventory is a sample-oriented field inventory designed to locate and record, on the basis of surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of a defined area to make possible an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in the entire defined area. A Class III inventory is an intensive field inventory designed to locate and record all cultural resource sites within a specified area. Upon completion of such an inventory, no further cultural resource inventory work is normally needed in that area.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.** A plan designed to inventory, evaluate, protect, preserve, or make beneficial use of cultural resources and the natural resources that figured significantly in cultural systems. The objectives of such plans are the conservation, preservation, and protection of cultural values and the scientific study of those values.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE (cultural property).** A physical location of past human activities or events. Cultural properties are extremely variable in size, ranging from the location of a single cultural resource feature to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects.

**CUMULATIVE IMPACT.** The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**DEFERRED ROTATION GRAZING.** Discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years. Two, but more commonly three or more, separate pastures are required.

**DISCHARGE (WATER).** The rate of flow or volume of water flowing in a stream at a given place or within a given period of time.

**DISCOVERY.** The knowledge of the presence of valuable minerals within or close enough to a location to justify a reasonable belief in their existence. Discovery is an extremely important to public lands mining because the Mining Law of 1872 provides that mining claims can be located only after a discovery is made.

**DESIGNATED ROADS AND TRAILS.** Specific roads and trails where some type of motorized vehicle use is allowed either seasonally or year-long.

**DESIRED CONDITION.** Description of those factors, which should exist within ecosystems both to maintain their survival and to meet social and economic needs.

**DEVELOPMENT WELL.** A well drilled within the known or proven productive area of an oil field with expectation of producing oil or gas from the producing reservoir.

**DISCRETIONARY CLOSURE.** Those lands where the BLM has determined that fluid minerals leasing, even with the most restrictive stipulations, would not adequately protect other resources, values, or land uses.

**DISPERSED/EXTENSIVE RECREATION.** Recreation activities of an unstructured type that are not confined to specific locations such as recreation sites. Example of these activities may be hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, hiking, and sightseeing.

**DISPOSAL.** Transfer of ownership of a tract of public land from the United States to another party through sale, exchange, or transfer under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

**DISTURBANCE ZONE.** Area of influence around a disturbance causing a change in animal behavior such as leaving the area, increased stress, abandoning young, not breeding, and aberrant behavior.

**DIURNAL.** Describes a cyclic event recurring daily, or the nature or habit of an organism to be active during daylight hours.

**DIVERSITY.** The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

**EASEMENT.** A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes.

**ECOLOGICAL BALANCE.** The stability of an ecosystem resulting from interacting processes of its components.

**ECOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY.** The basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of significant differences in kind, proportion, or amount of plant species in the plant community. Ecological site inventory uses soils, the existing plant community, and ecological site data to determine the appropriate ecological site for a specific area of rangeland and to assign the appropriate ecological status.

**ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION.** An ecosystem's gradual evolution to a stable state or climax. If through the ability of its populations and elements, an ecosystem can absorb changes, it tends to persist and become stable through time.

**ECOSYSTEM.** A complete, interacting system of living organisms and the land and water that make up their environment; the home places of all living things, including humans.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES.** A plant or animal species whose prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as is further defined by the Endangered Species Act.



**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA).** A concise public document that analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed federal action and provides sufficient evidence to determine the level of significance of the impacts.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS).** A detailed written statement required by the National Environmental Policy Act when an agency proposes a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

**EROSION.** The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents.

**EXCLUSION AREA.** Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and 302 permits, leases, and easements would not be authorized.

**EXPLORATION WELL.** A well drilled in the area where there is no oil or gas production (also known as wildcat well).

**EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (ERMA).** Areas in which significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and explicit recreation management is not required. Minimal management actions related to the Bureau's stewardship responsibilities are adequate in these areas.

**FEDERAL LANDS.** As used in this document, lands owned by the United States, without reference to how the lands were acquired or what Federal agency administers the lands. The term includes mineral estates or coal estates underlying private surface but excludes lands held by the United States in trust for Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos. See also Public Land.

**FEDERAL LANDS POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT (FLPMA) (OF 1976).** Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act," which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance.

**FEDERAL REGISTER.** A daily publication that details Presidential and Federal Agency documents.

**FISHERY.** A habitat that supports the propagation and maintenance of fish.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT.** The integration of knowledge of fire protection, prescribed fire, and fire ecology into multiple use planning, decision making, and land management activities. Fire management places fire in perspective with the context of overall land management objectives.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN.** Strategic implementation-level plans that define a program to manage wildland fires based on an area's approved resource management plan. Fire Management Plans must address a full range of fire management activities that support ecosystem sustainability, values to be protected, protection of firefighter and public safety, public health and environmental issues, and must be consistent with resource management objectives and activities of the area.

**FIRE SUPPRESSION.** All work activities connected with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery of a fire and continuing until the fire is completely out.

**FLOOD PLAIN.** The relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water that has been or might be covered by floodwater.

**FLUID MINERALS.** Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal resources.

**FORAGE.** All browse and herbaceous foods available to grazing animals, which may be grazed or harvested for feeding.

**FORESTLAND.** Land that is now, or is capable of becoming, at least 10 percent stocked with forest trees, and that has been developed for non-timber use.

**FOSSIL.** Remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust, that are of paleontologic interest and that include any materials associated with an archeological resource (as defined in section 3(1) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470bb(1))).

**FURBEARING ANIMAL.** Badger, beaver, bobcat, marten, mink, muskrat, weasel.

**GAME BIRDS.** Grouse, partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, quail, wild turkey, migratory game birds.

**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS).** A computer system capable of storing, analyzing, and displaying data and describing places on the earth's surface.

**GOAL.** A broad statement of a desired outcome. Goals are usually not quantifiable and may not have established time frames for achievement.

**GRABEN.** Fault block valley; elongated, depressed crustal block bounded by faults on its long side.

**GRANDFATHER, TO.** To exempt groups or individuals from provisions of laws or regulations because of pre-existing conditions, such as exempting mining operations existing before new mining regulations are implemented from provisions of those new regulations.

**GRAZING PREFERENCE.** The total number of AUMs on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a lessee.

**GRAZING SYSTEM.** The manipulation of livestock grazing to accomplish a desired result.

**GREEN STRIPPING.** The practice of establishing or using patterns of fire resilient vegetation and/or material to reduce wild land fire occurrence and size. This practice also breaks up monocultures such as cheat grass areas, and creates some biodiversity.

**GUIDELINES.** Actions or management practices that may be used to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as best management practices. Guidelines may be identified during the land use planning process, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the plan specifies that they are mandatory.

**HABITAT.** A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major constituents of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

**HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP).** An officially approved activity plan for a specific geographic area of public land. An HMP identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, defines the sequence of actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

**HAZARD REDUCTION.** Any treatment of a hazard that reduces the threat of ignition and fire intensity or rate of spread.

**HERBACEOUS.** Pertaining to or characteristic of an herb (fleshy-stem plant) as distinguished from the woody tissue of shrubs and trees.

**HERD AREA.** An area where wild horses existed in 1971.

**HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA).** Public land under the jurisdiction of the BLM that has been designated for special management emphasizing the maintenance of an established wild horse herd.

**HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLAN (HMAP).** An action plan that prescribes measures for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros and their habitat on one or more herd management areas, in conformance with decisions made in approved management framework or resource management plans.

**HIGH VALUE HABITAT.** Any particular habitat that sustains a community, population, or subpopulation. Intensive use areas that because of relative wide distribution do not constitute crucial (UDWR critical) values but are highly important to high interest wildlife. This may also include moderately sensitive habitats of high interest species that have low reclamation potential. Class 3 streams, lakes, ponds, or reservoirs. Reconstruction or enhancement of these areas may be possible, but should be avoided if not possible. Examples include—

- Less crucial (critical) but more widely distributed summer and/or winter ranges
- Important feeding areas
- Areas of high wildlife diversity and/or density of high interest species
- Natural wetlands
- All other riparian areas.

**HIGH PRIORITY HABITAT.** Intensive use areas that because of relatively wide distribution do not constitute critical values but that are highly important to high interest wildlife.

**HISTORIC.** Period wherein non-native cultural activities took place, based primarily on European roots, having no origin in the traditional Native American culture(s).

**HOME RANGE.** The area in which an animal travels in the scope of natural activities.

**IMPACT.** A modification of the existing environment caused by an action (such as construction or operation of facilities).

**IMPACTS (OR EFFECTS).** Environmental consequences (the scientific and analytical basis for comparison of alternatives) as a result of a proposed action. Effects may be either direct, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, or indirect, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable, or cumulative.

**IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS.** Decisions that take action to implement land use plan decisions. They are generally appeal able to Interior Board of Land Appeals.

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.** A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. An implementation plans usually selects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Implementation plans are synonymous with “activity” plans. Examples of

implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, and allotment management plans.

**INCIDENT.** A human-caused or natural occurrence, such as wildland fire, that requires emergency service action to prevent or reduce the loss of life or damage to property or natural resources.

**INDIAN TRIBE.** Any Indian group in the conterminous United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing tribal status.

**INDICATOR SPECIES.** A species of animal or plant whose presence is a fairly certain indication of a particular set of environmental conditions. Indicator species serve to show the effects of developmental actions on the environment.

**INITIAL ATTACK.** The aggressive response to a wildland fire based on values to be protected, benefits of response, and reasonable cost of response.

**INSTANT STUDY AREA (ISA).** One of the 55 primitive and natural area formally identified by BLM through a final action published in the *Federal Register* before November 1, 1975. FLPMA required an accelerate wilderness review of these areas.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM.** A group of individuals with different training, representing the physical sciences, social sciences, and environmental design arts, assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. Team members proceed to a solution with frequent interaction so that each discipline may provide insights to any stage of the problem and disciplines may combine to provide new solutions. The number and disciplines of the members preparing the plan vary with circumstances. A member may represent one or more discipline or Bureau program interest.

**INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS (IBLA).** The Department of the Interior, Office of Hearings and Appeals board that acts for the Secretary of the Interior in responding to appeals of decisions on the use and disposition of public lands and resources. Because the Interior Board of Land Appeals acts for and on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, its decisions usually represent the Department's final decision but are subject to the courts.

**JURISDICTION.** The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership.

**LAND CLASSIFICATION.** A process for determining the suitability of public lands for certain types of disposal or lease under the public land laws or for retention under multiple use management.

**LAND USE ALLOCATION.** The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions.

**LAND USE PLAN (LUP).** A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land-use-plan-level decisions developed through the planning process, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed.

**LAND USE PLAN DECISION.** Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the BLM planning process. When they are presented to the public as

proposed decisions, they can be protested to the BLM Director. They are not appeal able to Interior Board of Land Appeals.

**LEASE.** (1) A legal document that conveys to an operator the right to drill for oil, gas; (2) the tract of land, on which a lease has been obtained, where producing wells and production equipment are located.

**LEASE NOTICE.** Provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, and operational orders. A Lease Notice also addresses special items the lessee would consider when planning operations, but does not impose new or additional restrictions.

**LEASE STIPULATION.** A modification of the terms and conditions on a standard lease form at the time of the lease sale.

**LEASEABLE MINERALS.** Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium, and sodium minerals, and oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal.

**LEK.** An assembly area where birds, especially sage grouse, carry on display and courtship behavior.

**LIMITED AREAS OR TRAILS.** Designated areas or trails where the use of off-road vehicles is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Under the designated roads and trails designation, use would be allowed only on roads and trails that are signed for use. Combinations of restrictions are possible, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year.

**LIMITED SUPPRESSION PLAN.** A written fire management plan that is approved by the appropriate line authority and designates limited fire suppression areas. Such plans must include plan objectives, area description, fire history and effects, action planned, and evaluation procedures required.

**LIMITED VALUE HABITATS.** Habitat that is abundant and not essential to sustain a community, population or subpopulation. Occasional use areas that are either sparsely populated or that show sporadic or unpredictable use by high interest wildlife. These areas have limited reclamation potential. Class 5 and 6 streams, lakes, ponds, or reservoirs. Wildlife may be displaced due to the common occurrence of these habitats. Examples include—

- Yearlong deer range of low habitat quality
- Low quality habitat in juxtaposition to areas of higher wildlife values.

**LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE.** A framework for establishing acceptable and appropriate resource and social conditions in recreation settings. A system of management planning.

**LIVESTOCK CONVERSION.** A discretionary action changing permitted use from one class of animal to another.

**LOCATABLE MINERALS.** Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

**LOW VALUE HABITAT.** Habitat that is abundant and not essential to sustain a community, population or subpopulation.

**MANAGEMENT DECISION.** A decision made by the BLM to manage public lands. Management decisions include both land use plan decisions and implementation decisions.

**MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES.** A component of the analysis of the management situation; actions or management directions that could be taken to resolve issues or management concerns.

**MANAGEMENT SITUATION ANALYSIS (MSA).** Assessment of the current management direction. It includes a consolidation of existing data needed to analyze and resolve identified issues, a description of current BLM management guidance, and a discussion of existing problems and opportunities for solving them.

**MINERAL.** Any solid or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth for profit.

**MINERAL ENTRY.** The filing of a claim on public land to obtain the right to any minerals it may contain.

**MINERAL ESTATE.** The ownership of minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.

**MINERAL MATERIALS.** Materials such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**MINERAL RESERVES.** Known mineral deposits that is recoverable under present conditions but is as yet undeveloped.

**MINERAL RIGHTS.** Mineral rights outstanding are third-party rights, as interest in minerals not owned by the person or party conveying the land to the United States. It is an exception in a deed that is the result of prior conveyance separating title of certain minerals from the surface estate.

**MINERAL WITHDRAWAL.** A formal order that withholds federal lands and minerals from entry under the Mining Law of 1872 and closes the area to mineral location (staking mining claims) and development.

**MINIMIZE.** To reduce the adverse impact of an operation to the lowest practical level.

**MINING CLAIM.** A parcel of land that a miner takes and holds for mining purposes, having acquired the right of possession by complying with the Mining Law and local laws and rules. A single mining claim may contain as many adjoining locations as the locator may make or buy. There are four categories of mining claims: lode, placer, millsite, and tunnel site.

**MITIGATION.** A method or process by which impacts from actions may be made less injurious to the environment through appropriate protective measures. Also called mitigative measure.

**MODERATE VALUE HABITAT.** Any particular habitat that is common or of intermediate importance.

**MONITORING.** Specific studies that evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken to promote achievement management objectives.

**MORaine.** An accumulation of boulders, stones, and other earth debris carried and deposited by a glacier.

**MULTIPLE USE.** The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the lands for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some lands for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources, including but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the lands and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or greatest unit output.

**NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS).** The allowable concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient (public outdoor) air. National ambient air quality standards are based on the air quality criteria and divided into primary standards (allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health) and secondary standards (allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public welfare). Welfare is defined as including (but not limited to) effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, human-made materials, animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, climate, and hazards to transportation, as well as effects on economic values and on personal comfort and well-being.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) (OF 1969).** An Act that encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment and promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation, and establishes the Council on Environmental Quality.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP).** A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture, established by the "Historic Preservation Act" of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

**NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM.** A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. The system consists of three types of streams: (1) recreation—rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad and that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundments or diversion in the past, (2) scenic—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads, and (3) wild—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

**NATIONAL WILDFIRE COORDINATING GROUP.** A group formed under the direction of the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior and comprised of representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Association of State Foresters. The group's purpose is to facilitate coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire activities and provide a forum to discuss, recommend action, or resolve issues and problems of substantive nature. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group is the certifying body for all courses in the National Fire Curriculum.

**NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRDS.** Birds that travel to Central America, South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico during the fall to spend the winter and then return to the United States and Canada During the spring to breed. These birds include almost half of the bird species that breed in the United States and Canada.

**NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY.** A fluid minerals leasing constraint that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface to protect special values or uses. Lessees may exploit the fluid mineral resources under the leases restricted by this constraint through use of directional drilling from sites outside the area.

**NO SURFACE DISTURBANCE.** In general, this applies to an area where an activity is allowed so long as it does not disturb the surface.

**NON-COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND.** Land that is not capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial species; also, land that is capable of producing only non-commercial tree species.

**NOXIOUS WEEDS.** A plant species designated by Federal or State law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or non-native, new, or not common to the United States.

**OBJECTIVE.** A description of a desired condition for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured and, where possible, have established time frames for achievement.

**OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV, also OFF-ROAD VEHICLE).** Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding (1) Any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) Any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) Any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) Vehicles in official use; and (5) Any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies.

**OFFICIAL USE.** Use by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal Government or one of its contractors, in the course of his employment, agency, or representation.

**ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR FLOOD.** A hydrologic event with a magnitude that has a recurrence interval of 100 years.

**OPEN.** Generally denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs.

**OPEN AREAS AND TRAILS.** Designated areas and trails where off-road vehicles may be operated, subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards or an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, subject to standards.

**OPERATOR.** Any person who has taken formal responsibility for the operations conducted on the leased lands.

**OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE RIVER VALUES.** Values among those listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act are “scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values...” Other similar values that may be considered include botanical,



hydrological, paleontological, or scientific. Professional judgment is used to determine whether values exist to an outstandingly remarkable degree.

**OVERSTORY.** The layer of foliage in a forest canopy.

**PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (FOSSILS).** Fossils are the remains and traces of once-living organisms, preserved in geologic formations that form the Earth's crust. They constitute a fragile and non-renewable scientific record of the history of life on earth.

**PALEONTOLOGY.** A science dealing with the life forms of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

**PARTICULATE MATTER.** Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in the air and consisting of dust, smoke, mist, fumes, and compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, and metals.

**PASSERINE BIRDS.** Birds of the order Passeriformes, which includes perching birds and songbirds such as blackbirds, jays, finches, warblers, and sparrows. More than half of all birds belong to this order.

**PERCENTAGE OF USE.** Grazing use of current vegetation growth, usually expressed as a percentage of volume removed.

**PERENNIAL STREAM.** A stream that flows throughout the year.

**PERIOD OF USE.** The time of livestock grazing on a range area based on type of vegetation or stage of vegetative growth.

**PERMITTED USE.** The forage allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease; expressed in Animal Unit Months.

**PERSONAL INCOME.** The sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.

**pH.** A measure of acidity or hydrogen ion activity. Neutral is pH 7.0. All values below 7.0 are acidic, and all values above 7.0 are alkaline.

**PLAN.** A document that contains a set of comprehensive, long-range decisions concerning the use and management of Bureau-administered resources in a specific geographic area.

**PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT.** A mandatory plan, developed by an applicant of a mining operation or construction project, that specifies the techniques and measures to be used during construction and operation of all project facilities on public land. The plan is submitted for approval to the appropriate Federal agency before any construction begins.

**PLAN OF OPERATIONS.** A plan for mining exploration and development that an operation must submit to BLM for approval when more than 5 acres a year will be disturbed or when an operator plans to work in an area of critical environmental concern or a wilderness area. A Plan of Operations must document in detail all actions that the operator plans to take from exploration through reclamation.

**PLANNING AREA.** A geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained.

**PLANNING CRITERIA.** The standards, rules, and other factors developed by managers and interdisciplinary teams for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamline and simplify the resource management planning actions.

**PLANNING BASE.** Includes law, regulation, policy, land use plan decisions (e.g., Resource Management Plans, Resource Management Plan Amendments and Management Framework Plan Amendments), National Environmental Policy Act documents (e.g., Environmental Impact Statements, Administrative Determinations, Environmental Assessments and Categorical Exclusion Reviews), and supporting data (e.g., automated data bases, research and evaluations).

**POPULATION.** Within a species, a distinct group of individuals that tend to mate only with members of the group. Because of generations of inbreeding, members of a population tend to have similar genetic characteristics.

**POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.** A flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

**PRECAMBRIAN ERA.** The earliest era of geological history, extending from 4.5 billion to 540 million years ago and encompassing 7/8 of the earth's history. Just before the end of the Precambrian, complex multicellular organisms, including animals, evolved.

**PREFERENCE.** Grazing privileges established following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, based on the use of the Federal range during the priority period. The active preference and suspended preference together make up the total grazing preference.

**PREHISTORIC.** Refers to the period wherein Native American cultural activities took place, which were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

**PREPAREDNESS.** Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost-effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

**PRESCRIBED FIRE.** The introduction of fire to an area under regulated conditions for specific management purposes.

**PRESCRIBED FIRE PLAN (BURN PLAN).** This document provides the prescribed fire burn boss information needed to implement an individual prescribed fire project.

**PRESCRIPTION.** Measurable criteria that guide selection of appropriate management response and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

**PRESERVATION IN PLACE.** The result of a decision or management action that preserves the physical cultural and paleontological resources by not disturbing them. Usually occurs due to avoidance mitigation measures or preclusion of surface disturbing activities.

**PRESERVATION THROUGH DATA COLLECTION.** The result of a decision or management action that preserves cultural and paleontological resource values through scientific data recovery

measures. This involves the identification and preservation of the scientific data related to the physical resources before damage or destruction related to surface disturbing activities. Data recovery measures often result in the elimination of the physical record at the site, but preserve the resource by converting it to a paper or archival record associated with collected artifacts preserved in appropriate facilities. Data collection measures include, but are not limited to site recordation, surface collection, subsurface testing, or excavation.

**PREY BASE.** Populations and types of prey species available to predators.

**PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION.** Non-motorized, non-mechanized and undeveloped types of recreational activities.

**PRODUCTION WELL.** A well drilled in a known field that produces oil or gas.

**PROJECT PLAN.** Detailed survey and design plan.

**PROJECT AREA.** The area of land upon which an operator conducts mining operations, including the area needed for building or maintaining of roads, transmission lines, pipelines, or other means of access.

**PROPOSED SPECIES.** Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. A proposed rule has been published in the *Federal Register*.

**PUBLIC LAND.** Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

**QUARRY.** An open or surface working, usually for the extraction of stone, slate, limestone, etc.

**QUATERNARY.** The younger of the two geologic periods or systems in the Cenozoic Era.

**RANGE DEVELOPMENT.** A structure, excavation, treatment or development to rehabilitate, protect, or improve lands to advance range betterment.

**RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUNDS (BLM).** A fund established by Congress in FLPMA comprised of 50 percent of the grazing fees collected by the U.S. Treasury. This fund is used for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of the public lands that will arrest rangeland deterioration and improve forage conditions with resulting benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

**RANGE IMPROVEMENT.** Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands that is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, or provide habitat for livestock, wild and free-roaming horses and burros, or wildlife. Range improvement projects may be fences, reservoirs, brush control, or spring and well developments.

**RANGE TREND.** The direction of change in range condition.

**RANGELAND.** Land used for grazing by livestock and big game animals on which vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs.

**RANGELAND MONITORING PROGRAM.** A program designed to measure changes in plant composition, ground cover, animal populations, and climatic conditions on the public rangeland. Studies monitor changes in range condition and determine the reason for any changes. Studies also monitor actual use, forage utilization, trend, and climatic conditions.

**RAPTOR.** Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks such as hawks, owls, vultures, and eagles.

**REASONABLE FORESEEABLE DEVELOPMENT (RFD) SCENARIO.** The prediction of the type and amount of oil and gas activity that would occur in a given area. The prediction is based on geologic factors, past history of drilling, projected demand for oil and gas, and industry interest.

**RECORD OF DECISION (ROD).** A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by the preparing of an environmental impact statement.

**RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES (R&PP).** R&PP refers to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act [(43 USC 869(a))] and the uses to be made of public land transferred under the act. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of State and local government agencies and non-profit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purpose uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks and greenbelts, sanitary landfills, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. The act provides substantial cost-benefits for land acquisition and provides for recreation facilities or historical monuments at no cost.

**RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS).** A planning process that provides a framework for defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum of six classes: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban. The resulting analysis defines specific geographic areas on the ground, each of which encompasses one of the six classes.

**RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS.** Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

**RELICT.** A remnant or fragment of the vegetation of an area that remains from a former period when the vegetation was more widely distributed.

**RESEARCH NATURAL AREA.** An area where natural processes predominate and which is preserved for research and education. Research Natural Areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and are designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

**RESOURCE ADVISORY COUNCIL.** A council established by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management.

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP).** A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, objectives, and actions to be achieved.

**RESOURCE USE LEVEL.** The level of use allowed within an area. It is based on the desired outcomes and land use allocations in the land use plan. Targets or goals for resource use levels are established on

an area-wide or broad watershed level in the land use plan. Site-specific resource use levels are normally determined at the implementation level, based on site-specific resource conditions and needs as determined through resource monitoring and assessments.

**RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW).** An authorization to use public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also defined as a servitude conferring a right of passage but not conveying any portion of title to the affected federal land.

**RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR.** A parcel of land that has been identified by law, Secretarial order, through a land use plan or by other management decision as being the preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way which are similar, identical or compatible.

**RIPARIAN AREA.** A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. Riparian areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics that reflect the influence of permanent surface or subsurface water. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that lack vegetation and depend on free water in the soil.

**RIVER ELIGIBILITY.** Qualification of a river for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the determination (professional judgment) that it is free-flowing and, with its adjacent land area, possesses at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable.

**RIVERINE.** A system of wetlands that includes all wetland and deep-water habitats contained within a channel that lacks trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, and emergent mosses or lichens.

**ROADLESS.** Refers to the absence of roads, which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

**ROCK ART.** Petroglyphs or pictographs.

**RUNOFF.** The water that flows on the land surface from an area in response to rainfall or snowmelt.

**SALABLE MINERALS.** Common variety minerals on the public lands, such as sand and gravel, that are used mainly for construction and are disposed of by sales or special permits to local governments.

**SAWTIMBER.** Trees that have reached sufficient size and maturity to be used for “dimension lumber” such as 2 x 4s.

**SCENIC BYWAYS.** Highway routes, which have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural, or historic value. An essential part of the highway is its scenic corridor. The corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic features, or other natural elements.

**SCENIC QUALITY.** The degree of harmony, contrast and variety within a landscape.

**SCENIC RIVER.** A river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

**SCOPING.** The process of identifying the range of issues, management concerns, preliminary alternatives, and other components of an environmental impact statement or land-use planning document. It involves internal and public viewpoints.

**SEASON-LONG USE.** Grazing throughout the growing period, with little or no effort to control the amount of distribution of livestock use in area/pasture/allotments.

**SEASON OF USE.** The time during which livestock grazing is permitted on a given range area, as specified in the grazing lease.

**SEASONAL GRAZING.** Grazing use throughout a specific season.

**SECTION 7 CONSULTATION.** The requirement of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act that all federal agencies consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service if a proposed action might affect a federally listed species or its critical habitat.

**SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE.** The requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act that any project funded, licensed, permitted, or assisted by the Federal Government be reviewed for impacts to significant historic properties and that the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be allowed to comment on a project.

**SEDIMENT YIELD.** The amount of sediment produced in watershed, expressed in tons, acre feet, or cubic yards, of sediment per unit of drainage area per year.

**SENSITIVE LANDS.** Any areas recognized in BLM land use or activity plans where BLM has determined a plan of operation to provide detailed review of project effects on unique, irreplaceable, or outstanding historical, cultural, recreational, or natural resource values, such as threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat.

**SENSITIVE SPECIES.** All species that are under status review, have small or declining populations, live in unique habitats, or need special management. Sensitive species include threatened, endangered, and proposed species as classified by the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.

**SERIAL.** Pertaining to the successional stages of biotic communities.

**SERIAL COMMUNITY.** A successional plant community that differs in species composition from the climax or potential natural community.

**SHRUB.** A low, woody plant, usually with several stems, that may provide food and/or cover for animals.

**SIGNIFICANT.** An effect that is analyzed in the context of the proposed action to determine the degree or magnitude of importance of the effect, whether beneficial or adverse. The degree of significance can be related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.

**SIGNIFICANT FOSSIL.** Significant fossils include all fossils of vertebrates (animals with backbones, including dinosaurs, fish, sharks, turtles, mammals, etc.) as well as their trace fossils (footprints, dung, etc.) and impressions. Uncommon occurrences of invertebrate and plant fossils may also be significant.

**SMOKE MANAGEMENT.** Application of fire intensities and meteorological processes to minimize degradation of air quality during prescribed fires.

**SPATIAL MANAGEMENT.** As used in this document, intensive control of the location and level of surface disturbance that is allowed in a particular area.

**SPAWNING GRAVELS.** Stream-bottom gravels where fish deposit and fertilize their eggs. The covering of these gravels with silt can block the supply of oxygen to the eggs or serve as a cementing agent to prevent fry from emerging.

**SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA).** Areas that require explicit recreation management to achieve recreation objectives and provide specific recreation opportunities.

**SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES.** Includes proposed species, listed species, and candidate species under the ESA; State-listed species; and BLM State Director-designated sensitive species (see BLM Manual 6840 - Special Status Species Policy).

**SPECIES DIVERSITY.** The number, different kinds of, and relative abundances of species present in a given area.

**SPLIT ESTATE.** Surface and minerals of a given area in different ownerships. Frequently, the surface will be privately owned and the minerals federally owned.

**STANDARD.** A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards).

**STATE LISTED SPECIES.** Species proposed for listing or listed by a State in a category implying but not limited to potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

**STIPULATIONS.** Requirements that are part of the terms of a mineral lease. Some stipulations are standard on all Federal leases. Other stipulations may be applied to the lease at the discretion of the surface management agency to protect valuable surface resources and uses.

**STRATEGIC PLAN.** A plan that establishes the overall direction for the BLM. This plan is guided by the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, covers a 5-year period, and is updated every 3 years. It is consistent with FLPMA and other laws affecting the public lands.

**STRUTTING GROUND.** An area used by sage grouse in early spring for elaborate, ritualized courtship displays. See also Lek.

**SUBSTANTIAL VALUE HABITATS.** Any particular habitat that is common or of intermediate importance. Existence areas used regularly by high interest wildlife but are moderate levels with little or no concentrated use. These areas may also include moderately sensitive habitats of high interest species with moderate reclamation potential. Class 4 streams, lakes, ponds or reservoirs. Wildlife uses may be displaced in response to development. Examples include—

- Extensive summer and/or winter ranges receiving regular use well below carrying capacity having little potential for increase due to other limiting factors.
- Areas of moderate habitat quality.

**SUBSTRATE.** The mineral or organic material that forms the bed of a stream; the base on which an organism lives; the surface on which a plant or animal grows or is attached.

**SUPPRESSION.** All the work of extinguishing or containing a fire, beginning with its discovery.

**SURFACE DISTURBANCE.** Disturbance of the vegetative or soil surface by any action. “No surface disturbance” restrictions apply to all activities but casual use and emergency situations such as fire suppression.

**SURFACE OCCUPANCY.** Placement or construction on the land surface of semi-permanent or permanent facilities requiring continual service or maintenance. Casual use is not included.

**SUSPENDED NON-USE.** Temporary withholding of a grazing preference from active use.

**TAKE.** As defined by the Endangered Species Act, “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.”

**TEMPORAL MANAGEMENT.** As used in this document, intensive control of the period during which BLM will allow activities that are physiologically disturbing or disruptive to normal wildlife activities such as elk migration.

**THERMAL COVER.** Vegetation or topography that prevents radiational heat loss, reduces wind chill during cold weather, and intercepts solar radiation during warm weather.

**THREATENED SPECIES.** Any plant or animal species defined under the Endangered Species Act as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range; listings are published in the *Federal Register*.

**THRUST FAULT.** A reverse fault that is characterized by a low angle of inclination with reference to a horizontal plane.

**TIMING LIMITATION (SEASONAL RESTRICTION).** A fluid minerals leasing constraint that prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. The constraint does not apply to the operation and maintenance of production facilities unless analysis demonstrates that such constraints are needed and that less stringent, project-specific constraints would be insufficient.

**TOTAL PREFERENCE.** The total number of animal units of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The active preference and suspended preference are combined to make up the total grazing preference.

**TROPHY GAME ANIMAL.** Black Bear, Grizzly Bear, or Mountain Lion.

**TURBIDITY.** An interference to the passage of light through water as a result of insoluble particles of soil, organics, microorganisms and other materials.

**UNALLOTTED LANDS.** Public lands open to grazing that currently have no livestock grazing authorized.

**UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA.** Criteria of the Federal coal management program by which lands may be assessed as unsuitable for all or certain stipulated methods of coal mining.



**USER DAY.** Any calendar day, or portion thereof, for each individual accompanied or serviced by an operator or permittee on the public lands of related waters; synonymous with passenger day or participant day.

**UPLANDS.** Lands at higher elevations than alluvial plains or low stream terraces; all lands outside the riparian-wetland and aquatic zones.

**UTILIZATION (RANGELAND).** The proportion of the current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. Utilization is usually expressed as a percentage.

**VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.** Locatable mineral development rights that existed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act were enacted on October 21, 1976. Some areas are segregated from entry and location under the Mining Law to protect certain values or allow certain uses. Mining claims that existed as of the effective date of the segregation may still be valid if they can meet the test of discovery of a valuable mineral required under the Mining Law. Determining the validity of mining claims located in segregated lands requires BLM to conduct a validity examination and is called a "valid existing rights" determination.

**VEGETATION MANIPULATION.** Alteration of vegetation by using fire, plowing, or other means.

**VEGETATION TYPE.** A plant community with distinguishable characteristics described by the dominant vegetation present.

**VISUAL RESOURCES.** The visible physical features of a landscape (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that constitute the scenery of an area.

**VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM).** The system by which BLM classifies and manages scenic values and visual quality of public lands. The system is based on research that has produced ways of assessing aesthetic qualities of the landscape in objective terms. After inventory and evaluation, lands are given relative visual ratings (management classes), which determine the amount of modification allowed for the basic elements of the landscape.

**VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES.** Visual resource management classes define the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A class is based on the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogeneous area and serves as a management objective. The four classes are described below:

**Class I** provides for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers, and other similar areas where landscape modification activities should be restricted.

**Class II** areas are those areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

**Class III** includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

**Class IV** applies to areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character; however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

**WAIVER.** Permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. The stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

**WATER QUALITY.** The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.

**WATER TABLE.** The surface in a groundwater body where the water pressure is atmospheric. It is the level at which water stands in a well that penetrates the water body just far enough to hold standing water.

**WATERSHED.** All lands that are enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage, divide and lay upslope from a specified point on a stream.

**WETLANDS.** Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water often and long enough to support and under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

**WILD HORSES AND BURROS.** All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

**WILD RIVER.** Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

**WILD AND SCENIC STUDY RIVER.** Rivers identified in Section 5 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for study as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The rivers shall be studied under the provisions of Section 4 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

**WILD, SCENIC OR RECREATIONAL RIVER.** The three classes of what is traditionally referred to as a "Wild and Scenic River." Designated river segments are classified as wild, scenic and/or recreational, but the segments cannot overlap.

**WILDERNESS.** A congressionally designated area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, that is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected mainly by the forces of nature, with human imprints substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is large enough to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

**WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS.** These are key characteristics of a wilderness identified in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964. These characteristics include size, the appearance of naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. They may also include ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. According to policy, wilderness characteristics that may be considered in land use planning include naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. Indicators of an area's naturalness include the extent of landscape modifications; the presence of native vegetation communities; and the connectivity of habitats. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation may be experienced when the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent, in locations where visitors can be isolated,

alone or secluded from others, where the use of the area is through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA).** A designation made through the land use planning process of a roadless area found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 2C of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

**WILDFIRE.** Any unwanted wildland fire.

**WILDLAND FIRE.** Any non-structural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wild land.

**WILDLAND FIRE USE.** The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in pre-defined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

**WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI).** The line, area, or zone in which structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

**WINTER RANGE.** Range that is grazed during winter.

**WITHDRAWAL.** An action that restricts the use of public lands by removing them from the operation of some or all of the public land or mining laws.

**WOODLAND.** A forest community occupied primarily by non-commercial species such as juniper, mountain mahogany, or quaking aspen groves; all western juniper forestlands are classified as woodlands, since juniper is classified as a non-commercial species.

## 7.2 ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADC	Animal Damage Control
AML	Appropriate Management Level
AMLIS	Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
APD	Application for Permit to Drill (an oil or gas well)
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA)
ARPA	Archeological Resource Protection Act (of 1979)
AUM	Animal unit month
BA	Biological Assessment
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BCF	Billion cubic feet (a measure of quantity of natural gas)
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological Opinion
BOR	(United States) Bureau of Reclamation
CAA	Clean Air Act (of 1970)
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CBNG	Coal Bed Natural Gas
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (of 1980)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second (a unit of water flow)

CHL	Combined Hydrocarbon Lease
CLDQ	Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COA	Conditions of Approval
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CSU	Controlled Surface Use
CWA	Clean Water Act (of 1977)
CWD	Chronic Wasting Disease
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DFC	Desired Future Condition
DOGM	(Utah) Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
DOI	(United States) Department of the Interior
DPC	Desired Plant Community
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCA	Energy Policy and Conservation Act (of 1975)
ERMA	Extended Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act (of 1973)
ESR	Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute (makers of GIS software)
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act (of 1976)
FMP	Fire Management Plan

FMZ	Fire Management Zone
FO	Field Office
FR	Federal Register
FWMP	Forest and Woodlands Management Plan
GAP	Geographical Analysis Program
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GY	Grazing Year
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act (of 2003)
HMA	Herd Management Area
HMAP	Herd Management Area Plan
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IBLA	Interior Board of Land Appeals
IMP	Interim Management Policy
ISA	Instant (Wilderness) Study Area
KGS	Known Geologic Structure
KRCRA	Known Recoverable Coal Resource Area
LTA	Land Tenure Agreement
LUP	Land Use Plan
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act (of 1918)
MCF	Thousand cubic feet
MFP	Management Framework Plan (pre-FLPMA BLM land use plan)
MLRA	Major Land Resource Area
MMCF	Million cubic feet

mmhos/cm	Millimhos per centimeter (in soils, a measure of electrical conductivity)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Management Situation Analysis
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (of 1990)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act (of 1969)
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NHS	National Health Services
NNL	National Natural Landmark
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability (published in the Federal Register)
NOI	Notice of Intent (published in the Federal Register)
NOSR2	Naval Oil Shale Reserve Number 2
NPS	National Park Service
NRA	National Recreation Area
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSO	No Surface Occupancy (a stipulation on an oil and gas lease)
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River System
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ORV	Off Road Vehicle (an older acronym, replaced by OHV)
P	Primitive (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition (of riparian/wetland areas)

PFO	Price Field Office
PIF	Partners-in-Flight
PM	Particulate Matter
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate Matter (less than 2.5 microns in diameter)
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter (less than 10 microns in diameter)
PMP	Population Management Plan
PRMA	Price River Management Area
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
R	Rural (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
R&I	Relevance and Importance
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes (Act of 1926)
RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
RCA	Raptor Concentration Area
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976)
RDCC	(Utah) Resource Development and Coordinating Committee
RFA	Reasonably Foreseeable Action (or Activity)
RFD	Reasonably Foreseeable Development
RFFA	Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions
RHS	Rangeland Health Standards
RMA	Recreation Management Area
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	Resource Management Plan (BLM land use plan under FLPMA)
RN	Roaded Natural (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum



ROW	Right of Way
S&G	Standards & Guidelines
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SITLA	(Utah) School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
SO <sub>x</sub>	Sulfur Oxides
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
SPM	Semi-Primitive Motorized (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
SPNM	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
SRCMA	Special Recreation and Cultural Management Area
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SRMRDP	San Rafael Motorized Route Designation Plan
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SRRMP	San Rafael Resource Management Plan
SUWA	Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
T&E	Threatened and/or Endangered (species as per ESA of 1973)
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
tpy	tons per year
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (of 1976)
U	Urban (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
UAAQS	Utah Ambient Air Quality Standards
UAC	Utah Administrative Code
UDA	Utah Division of Aeronautics
UDAQ	Utah Department of Air Quality
UDEQ	Utah Division of Environmental Quality

UDOGM	Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
UDOT	Utah Department of Transportation
UDWaR	Utah Division of Water Resources
UDWQ	Utah Division of Water Quality
UDWR	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
UGS	Utah Geological Survey
UP&L	Utah Power and Light
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VFO	Vernal Field Office
VRI	Visual Resource Inventory
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WAFWA	Western Association for Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River(s) (Act of 1973)
WUG	Western Utility Group
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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